

Full
Leased Wire
Dispatches

The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News
Printed Today

SEVENTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS
STANDS, FIVE CENTS

BATTLE IS NOW ON AT BELGRADE

Thousand Austrians At-
tack Four Servian Army
Corps Sunday

WOC IS FRIGHTFUL; FIGHT STILL RAGES

Austrian Heavy Guns Bom-
bard Belgrade, Most of
Which Is in Ruins

Rome, Aug. 17.—The big-
gest battle of the Austria-
Serbia war was in progress
near Belgrade, according
to a Nish dispatch to the
Corriere d'Italia.
Fifty thousand Austrians
attacked four Servian army
corps Sunday, it was stat-
ed, and the struggle was
raging today. Both
sides had suffered frightful
losses. The Servians claim-
ed the advantage.
The Austrian heavy guns,
which were added, were bom-
barding Belgrade from both
sides, and a large part of
the city was in ruins.

There were reports that Chinese
troops were already on their way to
Kiao Chau, forestalling the Jap-
anese. Other accounts were that
other military movements were to keep
order among the Chinese who, it was
feared, might become excited by the
Kiao Chau troubles. Foreigners in
China were not anxious, realizing that a
revolution is imminent, and uncertain-
ty was looked for dangers that latest
developments might bring.
President Wilson made it clear
that the United States will not be
drawn into the controversy, deeming
Japan's statement that Kiao Chau is
to be returned to China satisfactory.
Through there was still some fighting,
the German advance through Belgium
had practically ceased.
As there was an increasing number
of German in Luxembourg, many
believed the Belgian route was about
to be abandoned and that the French
troops would be attacked by way of
Germany instead.
Despite a fierce German resistance
and heavy losses on both sides, the
French were pushing on into Alsace-
Lorraine.
There were indications that a general
engagement was developing there.
The Kaiser and his staff were at Mainz,
on their way to the front.
The Russians, the mobilization
progressing rapidly and their troops al-
ready in east Prussia and Austria.
The Russian allies heavily to attack
the Austrians. Karl H. Von Wiegand,
chief press Berlin correspondent,
told the first detailed account of con-
ditions in Germany following the wars
between the United States and Mexico.
The United States embassies in
North Carolina are in British
streets at night.
It was considered increasingly certain
that Italy would soon be drawn into
the war.
Fighting between Austrians
and Serbians was in progress on the
frontier, and the reported ap-
proach of Turkish troops toward the
Greek frontier, demanded an explana-
tion from the Sultan.
The British Mediterranean fleet was
reported about to bombard the Aus-
trian naval base at Pola.
Many small sea fights, with the sink-
ing of several war ships, had occurred.

GOVERNOR DENIES EMPLOYING COOLEY

Says He Had Nothing Whatever to Do
With Getting Stephen Doyle to In-
vestigate Murder Case.

A news item from Roseburg covering
the coming Cooley murder trial in Cur-
ry county, and which has appeared in
several papers, stated that Cooley was
arrested and brought back to Oregon
by Stephen Doyle, a Spokane detective,
who had been employed by this office
as a special agent to work upon this
particular case.
I wish to state that Doyle is not a
special agent of this office, nor was he
ever employed by me directly or in-
directly to work upon the Cooley or any
other case. He is a private detective
working upon his own hook. When ap-
plication was made to this office by the
Curry County officials for requisition
papers for the return of Cooley it was
requested that Doyle, who had been
working on the case, be designated as
the officer to return Cooley to Oregon.
It appears that when in California, and
on other occasions, Doyle gave out the
statement or the impression that he was
employed as a special agent by this of-
fice. Such a statement was unwarranted.
As we have had numerous inquiries
as to the matter I wish to state and
state emphatically that Doyle is not
now nor has he ever been employed
by this office as a special agent or in
any other capacity.

ITALY FORCED TO TAKE PART IN WAR

International Danger From Staying Out
Greater Than That of Revolution—
Wants Adriatic Provinces.

London, Aug. 17.—That Italy will be
involved in the European war shortly
was considered almost a foregone con-
clusion here today.
It was the general belief that the
government is afraid to take up the
sword, on account of the anti-militarist
threats of a revolution unless strict
neutrality is maintained.
In diplomatic circles, it was the opin-
ion, however, that the international
danger of staying out will finally be
held greater than domestic danger if
the country rushes into the fight.
Unless Italy is to sink into political
inactivity, diplomatic authorities ar-
gued, it must gain control of the Ad-
riatic. To do this it will have to ac-
quire Austria's Adriatic provinces and
Albania. It will not matter, indeed,
if Albania passes into Serbia's or Mon-
tenegro's hands, provided Italy can con-
trol it through one or the other of
these countries. To control them, how-
ever, experts were of the opinion that
it would have to help them against
Austria. The Austrian Adriatic prov-
inces it will have to take for itself and
it can only get them by fighting for
them. The consensus of opinion was
that Austria would shortly declare war
against Italy, which was considered a
good thing for the Italian government,
since it will make some of the people
think the Austrians are aggressors and
that Italy has no choice but to fight.
Whether this will be sufficient to
prevent the threatened revolution, anti-
militarist sentiment in Italy being con-
sidered stronger than anywhere else in
Europe, was thought open to question.
In fact, good judges of the situation
freely admitted that it would not be
safe to furnish guarantees against gov-
ernmental oversteering in any of the
countries engaged in the present strug-
gle.

(Continued on page 3.)

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ernmental oversteering in any of the
countries engaged in the present strug-
gle.

YOUNG BANDITS ROW; ONE KILLS THE OTHER

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 17.—In a quar-
rel between youthful robbers over
the division of their loot, Wm. McDonald,
11 years old was shot early today by
his partner, Joseph Hawley, 13 years
old, of Portland. The bullet entered
the McDonald boy's shoulder, emerging
in the neck. The injury is not fatal.
Hawley escaped and is believed to be
on his way to Portland, where his
mother is said to reside. McDonald
confessed to the police that he and his
boy companion had robbed five homes
here in two days. Most of the stolen
articles were recovered.

FEDERAL LEAGUE TO INVADE NORTHWEST

Portland, Ore., Aug. 17.—That the
Federal League may establish a num-
ber of minor circuits next year, one of
which may be located in the northwest,
was the statement today of Fielder
Jones, who Saturday will assume the
management of the St. Louis outlay
organization.
The Federal league intends to
create several minor circuits, giving
them the same protection the majors do
the other minor leagues of the coun-
try," said Jones. "One scheme they
have is to organize a league in the
northwest country, putting one club in
Portland, two in Seattle and three
others in cities most available.
Seattle can easily support two clubs
if rightly handled. The league would
be of as high standard as the present
Circuit circuit and therefore should suc-
ceed both in Portland and the other
cities of the Northwest."

(Continued on page 3.)

FIRST NEWS COMES DIRECT FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL

Stories of Shooting Socialists
and Like Rumors Are
Utterly False

PARTIES FORGOTTEN AND ALL FOR GERMANY

The Air of Quiet Determina-
tion Bodes Ill for Those
Whom She Fights

New York, Aug. 17.—The first com-
plete story of events in Berlin follow-
ing the outbreak of the European war
was received here today from Karl H.
Von Wiegand, the United Press' Berlin
correspondent, who, unable to get dis-
patches out from the German capital,
went to Holland and filed a detailed ac-
count of the situation from The Hague.
It was transmitted via London, and
the text indicated that the British cen-
sor held it up for two days. W. W.
Hawkins, general news manager, United
Press.—By Karl H. Von Wiegand.
(Copyright 1914 by United Press.)

Germany Isolated.
The Hague.—Germany is isolated. As
a result of this many false reports of
conditions there have gained currency.
The completeness of the isolation may
be judged from the fact that Mrs.
Woodrow Wilson's death was not known
in Berlin when I left there Thursday.
The story that 100 socialists were
shot, that Dr. Liebknecht was executed
for refusing to go military duty, and
that Rosa Luxemburg, the socialist
worker, was put to death, is absolutely
false.
Not a single socialist has been shot
or arrested. Dr. Liebknecht and hun-
dreds of thousands of other socialists
are fighting for the fatherland. Eleven
socialist members of the reichstag are
at the front. One socialist leader, re-
leased from prison after serving a
year's sentence for an anti-military
speech, appealed to all socialists to rush
to the front. Since the socialists have
realized that war was inevitable they
have loyally supported the government.

Officials and Americans.
The last anti-war demonstration was
dispersed by the police, who charged
the crowds relentlessly. A policeman's
horse crushed many of them. The story that
United States ambassador Gerard had
attended meetings held to celebrate
German victories is without foundation.
He and Mrs. Gerard have been working
18 hours a day caring for Americans.
British, French and Russians in Ger-
many. Chief Burgomaster Warmuth,
of the Berlin municipal office, aided
him so effectively that Thursday Ger-
ard personally thanked him on behalf
of the United States.
Gerard's cable to Washington by way
of Stockholm were interfered with out-
side of Germany. The ambassador made
vigorous representations to Secretary of
State Bryan concerning the matter.
The only mistreatment of Americans
was on the night of August 4, when
there were anti-British riots, and some
Americans, mistaken for Britishers,
were mobbed.

FURNISHED SPECIAL TRAINS.

I was caught in one of these demon-
strations, assaulted and arrested as a
British spy. The United States embassy
was advised, and Secretary Harvey de-
manded explanation from the foreign
office. I was released after apologies
made. Later another American was
arrested and he was released. Six
thousand Americans in Berlin wear
small American flags. After the de-
claration of war between Great Britain
and Germany enormous crowds of Am-
ericans and British swarmed to the
United States embassy to register.
The necessity the government was
under of commandeering the railroads
to hasten mobilization made it impos-
sible to get Americans out. As soon as
mobilization was over Thursday the
government furnished a special train.
Berlin and other German cities are
unexcited. There are signs of patriotic
sentiment everywhere, but the people
realize the task before them. Their air
is one of quiet determination. Every-
where small flags are worn. News from
the front is meagre and consists only
of the briefest bulletins issued by the
army general staff.

Women Are Spartans.

Crowds besiege public buildings wait-
ing for news. The number of women
in mourning is rapidly increasing. It
has been suggested that the wearing of
black as a sign of mourning be discon-
tinued.
The general staff is in constant touch
with the front and is undisturbed,
though the resistance Belgium was ex-
pected to make was under estimated.
Lists of the dead and wounded are
first posted at the war information
bureau, the saddest place in Berlin.
Most of the women, however, receive
news of the death of relatives like
Spartans. The first casualty list was
published Tuesday. The Kaiser's sons
(Continued from page 3.)

SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE IS A POSSIBILITY

A special session of the legislature
may be called in December to clear up
a number of matters now before the
desert land board, which held a meet-
ing today.

"I am seriously thinking of calling
a special session," said Governor West
today, "to clear up some lands involved
in the Benson-Hyde land fraud contro-
versy, and some other cases under the
Carey act. There are about 50,000
acres of land in question. In May, 1911,
I asked that the attorney general take
up these land matters and handle the
cases. They dragged along and no tes-
timony was taken and no tangible re-
sults obtained. I asked to employ spe-
cial council to handle these cases and
the state treasurer would not honor
the bill. The only way I see to settle
the matters once for all in a business-
like way is to call a session of the leg-
islature unless something is done in short
order."

The representatives of the Central
Oregon Irrigation company, R. Howard,
manager, and J. Stearns, attorney for
the company, were present at the board
meeting and presented a communication
in which they upheld their contention
that the project embracing 35,000 acres
was worth \$300,000, provided they put
in a cement lined canal for a part of
the distance.

State Engineer John H. Lewis has
refused to issue a certificate sanctioning
the work of the irrigation company
on the grounds that the leakage of the
canal is excessive and that the com-
pany cannot live up to the terms of
their contract to the settlers on the
lands to be irrigated. The contracts
call for 1.8 acre feet of water. This
amount is now being delivered but only
about one-third of the lands in the
project are under cultivation at present.
Mr. Lewis holds that the company can-
not live up to the terms of its contract
and that it should be enjoined from
taking any more payments from the set-
tlers. He would have the affairs of
the company placed in the hands of a
receiver. He says that the company is
bankrupt and that only as a last resort
should the state take over the project
as it should belong to the settlers
themselves.

Governor West, on the other hand,
says that the present board has inher-
ited this irrigation project and its con-
ditions. It is a weak project and that
it should be boosted. He says that
plans in the past have been blocked
by technical objections and that it is
now evident that it is necessary to
cease quibbling and put the project on
its feet. If it is impossible to proceed
upon common sense business-like lines
to close out the company and let the
legislature take a hand at enacting a
few laws to cover the case.
The session was resumed this after-
noon but no definite action had been
taken up to a late hour.

MAYOR THINKS MOVE TO RECALL HIM SILLY

Mayor Albee of Portland declared
last night on his return from the coast
that the proposed recall directed
against himself and Commissioners
Brewster and Dieck would not in the
least affect him.
"The proposition shows on the face
of it that the men behind the move-
ment are not sincere," the mayor said.
"or they would have taken the trouble
to investigate their assertion that I am
connected with an insurance company.
If they will but examine the books
of the company they will easily learn
that I severed all connections with the
business when I took my oath of office
14 months ago."
"As to their other assertions against
me, they are so vague and absolutely
silly that I will not take the trouble
even to answer them. I shall go on in
the future as I have in the past,
transacting the city's business to the
best of my ability and I believe the people
still have confidence in me. If silly
people, such as those behind this re-
call movement, continue with their
foolishness, it will result eventually in
the repeal of the recall statute. I be-
lieve in the recall privilege, but not in
its abuse," he declared.
Mayor Albee will return to his of-
fice today.

A little while ago Moslems were
telling the powers they must pull King
William of Albania from the throne
and let them rule or they would wipe
Durazzo off the earth. Wonder what
those Moslems think of their poor, puny
little troubles by this time.

The Weather

Oregon: Fair
tonight and Tues-
day; northerly
winds.

(Continued on page 2.)

JAP ULTIMATUM IS DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY

To Accede to Japan's De-
mands Would Be Humili-
ating to the Kaiser

MUST WITHDRAW SHIPS FROM ORIENTAL WATERS

Must Also Surrender Kiao
Chau, That It May Be Re-
stored to China

Tokio, Aug. 17.—German acquies-
cence in Japan's ultimatum, calling for
the surrender to the Mikado of Kiao-
Chau and its China coast possessions and
withdrawal of the Kaiser's armed ves-
sels from Oriental waters was, frankly,
considered extremely unlikely here to-
day.
The un-official supposition was that
the German ships would take refuge in
Kiao Chau bay, the entrance would be
mined and that the garrison of Tsing
Tschau would settle down to resist a
siege. The towns defenses being very
strong, it was deemed likely that con-
siderable time would be needed to re-
duce them.
The popular supposition was that the
Japanese troops would attack the Ger-
mans on the land side of their fortifi-
cations as well as from the Yellow Sea.
What Japan demanded, in the words
of the ultimatum, was:
"1. That Germany immediately
withdraw from Chinese and Japanese
waters all her men of war as well as
her armed vessels of all descriptions
and disarm at once these vessels which
cannot be withdrawn."
"2. That Germany deliver not later
than September 15, 1914, to the Jap-
anese government without condition or
compensation the entire leased territory
of Kiao Chau with a view to eventually
restoration of said territory to China."
The ultimatum called for an answer
not later than noon of August 23,
1914, signifying unconditional accept-
ance of the above proposals. Other-
wise, it was stated, "the Japanese gov-
ernment will be compelled to take ac-
tion against it as it may deem neces-
sary to meet the situation."

In connection with the ultimatum,
the foreign office issued a statement
to the effect that "it has been Japan's
sincere desire to observe strict neutral-
ity but the situation has developed in
such a manner as to compel her to take
necessary measures to maintain peace
and order in eastern Asia."
Germany has been utilizing Kiao
Chau as a base of warlike operations in
the Far East, and her men of war as
well as converted cruisers have been
accusing to the detriment of com-
merce. Consequently Japan, after pro-
longed deliberation and careful con-
sultations with Great Britain has sent
an ultimatum to the German govern-
ment thus hoping to safeguard the
peace of east and to protect the
general interests contemplated in the
treaty of alliance between Great
Britain and Japan.

China Is Excited.

Shanghai, Aug. 17.—News of Japan's
ultimatum to Germany was received in
the foreign settlement here with tre-
mendous excitement. In its form it
went beyond anything that had been
expected. It was understood that the
Japanese would protect British Oriental
interests from attack and a descent on
Kiao Chau was considered a possibility
as the situation developed.
The demand for the settlements sur-
render and the withdrawal of Germany
armed support from Oriental waters
came as a surprise, however. It was
considered a foregone conclusion that
Germany would refuse, and it is said
that Germany's Kiao Chau position
was very strong and could hold out for
a long time.
What the effect of the prospective
campaign would be nobody would say.
The Japanese statement that Kiao
Chau was wanted "with a view to
eventual restoration to China" was
counted on to please the educated class
but it was recognized that the masses
would understand no more than that
trouble was afoot on Chinese territory
and in a country always prone to an-
ti-foreign outbreaks, many thought dan-
gerous undert might give Japan, espe-
cially of the consideration that a revolu-
tion against the present Pekin govern-
ment is believed imminent.
Would the Japanese undertake to
dispossess the Germans of their other
Pacific Ocean possessions was another
question asked.
These include Kaiser Wilhelm's land,
the Bismarck Archipelago, the Caroline,
Palau, Marianne and Marshall Islands
and the Samoa Islands of Savaii and
Upolu.

Will Back Its Demand.

Tokio, Aug. 17.—The Japanese fleet
was manned, coaled and provisioned to-
day in readiness for immediate service
in the event of a German rejection of
the ultimatum.

(Continued on page 2.)

ENGINEER REPORTS AGAINST REVETMENT

Says There Is No Necessity for It and
No Danger of Channel Changing—
Worn Away 200 Feet Since 1896.

In a letter to Ralph Moores, secretary
of the promotion department of the Sa-
lem Commercial club, Willis C. Hawley,
representative for Oregon from the
first congressional district, informs him
that the Portland engineer, Lieutenant
Colonel C. E. McKinstry, who was de-
legated to make an inspection of the
condition of the west bank of the Wil-
lamette river opposite Salem, reported
to the war department that the re-
vetment work asked for is unnecessary.
Congressman Hawley's letter stated
that the engineers of the war depart-
ment assured him that if the Portland
engineer recommended the work as ne-
cessary they would approve it. Colonel
McKinstry reports that he does not
think the work necessary at present, as
"the erosion of the bank has caused no
marked deterioration of the channel
and no immediate action is consid-
ered necessary."

As a result of this information, ef-
forts will be made to secure a dele-
gation to wait on Colonel McKinstry and
endeavor to convince him that the re-
vetment work is necessary for the sav-
ing of the Salem harbor. The engi-
neers, it is believed, looked at the mat-
ter wholly from a navigation stand-
point and not from the viewpoint of
those who fear a change in the channel
during some sudden freshet. It is be-
lieved that the engineer can be con-
vinced that the work here is needed, and
therefore his unfavorable report to the
war department is not to be taken as
final.

Was Once Recommended.

Representative Hawley, from his
knowledge of the situation, stated that
he was doing personal work with the
department and believed that the mat-
ter would be approved. Taking infor-
mation from reports made to the war
department, Representative Hawley
writes that the matter has been the
subject of investigation since June 3,
1896, when a survey was made and im-
provements considered unnecessary. In
April, 1903, the Greater Salem Com-
mercial club complained of the erosion of
the banks of the river, and an opinion
rendered was that the conditions were
not a menace to the harbor of Salem.
In 1904, October 12, a petition was
forwarded through Hon. John H. Mitchell,
then senator, to the war department re-
questing action on the matter of the
erosion of the bank opposite Salem.
The engineers reported that the in-
roads of the river were detrimental to
navigation and that a revetment was
planned and would be begun as soon as
funds were available. However, no
funds apparently were available, and
the work was never started.

Wear Slow But Steady.

The most recent examination, made
in May, 1911, shows that the bank was
worn away from 150 to 250 feet since
1896. The report goes on to state that
the banks are from 10 to 15 feet high
and composed of a clayey marl with an
overburden of two or three feet of silt.
Even under abnormal flood conditions
it is believed the possibility of a chan-
nel forming in any other location is re-
mote, but in line with the improvement
of the channel it was thought advisable
to build a revetment costing approxi-
mately \$25,000.
This report is somewhat discouraging
to those who have the new bridge un-
der consideration, as it may delay the
building of a bridge to replace the pre-
sent unsafe one. It is believed by those
who have watched the condition of er-
osion on the west bank that a revetment
is necessary to confine the river to its
present channel.

EDITOR'S CASE NOW IN HANDS OF JURY

Los Angeles, Aug. 17.—Closing argu-
ments in the trial of George R. Young,
editor of the Los Angeles Record, on a
criminal libel charge preferred by
police judge Warren Williams, were
to be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.
The trial was continued last Friday
because of the illness of a juror. It
was expected the case would be in the
hands of the jury late today or early
tomorrow.
The case was given to the jury early
this afternoon.

REVOLUTION MAY BOTHR BULGARIA

Athens, Aug. 17.—Reports of a revolu-
tionary uprising at Sofia, the Bul-
garian capital, were as yet unconfirmed
today.
That there had been such an out-
break was thought quite likely, how-
ever, the country having been in a fer-
ment of discontent since the Balkan
war, as a result of which, after doing
the hardest fighting, it considered that
its government had allowed it to be
robbed of the fruits of victory.
Reports that martial law had been
proclaimed throughout Bulgaria were
also taken as lending an air of proba-
bility to the rumors of revolution. At
least accounts the Servians and Austrians
were still fighting in the vicinity of
the Servian towns of Lesnitsa and
Leichtnitz.
The country was a tip-toe with ex-
pectancy of a Greek ultimatum to
Turkey, whose military preparations
have for days been regarded with an
eye of suspicion.

(Continued on page 2.)

GERMANS HALTED IN BELGIUM

Still Some Fighting Near Liege
But the German Advance
Has Now Ceased

KAISER AND STAFF ON WAY TO FRONT

French Advance Steadily and
Big Battle Is Expected
to Develop Soon

Japan's entry into the Eu-
ropean situation was the
most important develop-
ment in the almost world-
wide war situation today.
Everybody felt sure Ger-
many would reject the Jap-
anese ultimatum ordering
the Kaiser to withdraw his
warships from Oriental wa-
ters and to surrender his
China coast territory to the
Mikado for eventual restor-
ation to the Chinese.
It was considered certain
Japan would declare war
against Germany at once
after August 23, the date of
the ultimatum's expiration.
The Japanese preparations
for hostilities appear to
have been made Germany's
forces in Kiao Chau were
counted on to withstand a
long siege.
What will China do? was
a question much asked.

Germans at Dinant.

Brussels, Aug. 17.—The Germany
cavalry in Belgium had reached Dinant
15 miles due south of Namur, today. It
was believed they were about to strike.
The war office issued a statement at
noon, however, saying there had as yet
been no general attack.
The Germans in the foremost ranks
were mostly cavalrymen. Behind them
bodies of infantry were coming up in
an irregular line covering the eastern
Belgian frontier.
French Claiming Victory.
London, Aug. 17.—"News of a
French success against the Germans at
Dinant, Belgium, has been confirmed,"
the British official military information
bureau announced to-day.
"The German forces," it was added,
included infantry, cavalry and ma-
chine gun companies.
"These were repulsed in disorder by
French cavalry."

Centering On Alsace.

London, Aug. 17.—"More activity in
Alsace and less in Belgium" was the
keynote of the official bulletin issued
here tonight.
This was generally taken as meaning
that there was at least a temporary
relaxation in the energy of the German
attacks on the Belgians and that the
French were pushing their invasion of
the Kaiser's territories.
One bulletin mentioned the destruc-
tive effect on the allies artillery in the
vicinity of Mulhausen, which was in-
terpreted as indicating that the British
had joined and were helping the French
invaders. It was stated at the war of-
fice that the Russians were expected to
begin pressing the Germans from the
east shortly.

French Claim Successes.

Paris, Aug. 17.—Important French
successes in Lorraine were bulletined
by the war office here today.
Galle troops, it was stated, control
Albrecht, six miles southeast of Sar-
burg; Agondange, 17 miles west of the
same place, and they captured Lanten-
hausen and the villages in its vicinity
today.
The French also control the upper
Vosges district. They were in pos-
session of infantry, cavalry and artillery.
The fighting has been severe, and
losses on both sides have been heavy.

(Continued on page 2.)